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=> save all
ENTER NAME OR (END):l09871367a/l
L# LIST L1-L96 HAS BEEN SAVED AS 'L09871367A/L'

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:12:12 ON 08 JUL 2003)

     FILE 'USPATFULL, PCTFULL, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:12:26 ON 08 JUL 2003
L1          7908 FILE USPATFULL
L2          2927 FILE PCTFULL
L3          1862 FILE CAPLUS
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L4         12697 S ISOPROPYL MYRISTATE
L5        173170 FILE USPATFULL
L6         61219 FILE PCTFULL
L7        285998 FILE CAPLUS
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L8        520387 S (SODIUM CHLORIDE) OR (NACL) OR (SODIUM (5A) CHLORIDE (5A) SAL
L9        181054 FILE USPATFULL
L10        63003 FILE PCTFULL
L11       294256 FILE CAPLUS
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L12       538313 S (SODIUM CHLORIDE) OR (NACL) OR (SODIUM (5A) CHLORIDE (5A) SAL
L13       368445 FILE USPATFULL
L14        84197 FILE PCTFULL
L15       573609 FILE CAPLUS
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L16      1026251 S HYDROCARBON OR PETROLATUM OR VASELINE OR PARAFFIN OR WAX
L17         2577 FILE USPATFULL
L18         1163 FILE PCTFULL
L19           29 FILE CAPLUS
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L20         3769 S L4 AND L12 AND L16
L21           36 FILE USPATFULL
L22           17 FILE PCTFULL
L23            1 FILE CAPLUS
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L24           54 S L4 (100A) L12 (100A) L16
L25           55 FILE USPATFULL
L26           32 FILE PCTFULL
L27            1 FILE CAPLUS
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L28           88 S L4 (300A) L12 (300A) L16
L29           50 FILE USPATFULL
L30           29 FILE PCTFULL
L31            0 FILE CAPLUS
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L32           79 S L28 AND SKIN
L33            1 FILE USPATFULL
L34            3 FILE PCTFULL
L35            0 FILE CAPLUS
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L36            4 S L28 AND (FK? OR CYCLOSPORINE OR RAPAMYCIN OR ASCOMYCIN)

     FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 08:19:45 ON 08 JUL 2003
L37            0 S L28 AND (FK? OR CYCLOSPORINE OR RAPAMYCIN OR ASCOMYCIN)
L38            0 S L28

     FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 08:20:19 ON 08 JUL 2003
L39           55 S L28
L40           36 S L4 (100A) L12 (100A) L16
L41          212 S L20 AND (FK? OR CYCLOSPORINE OR RAPAMYCIN OR ASCOMYCIN OR MAC
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L42          99 S L20 AND ( RAPAMYCIN OR ASCOMYCIN )
L43          14 S L20 AND ( ASCOMYCIN )
L44        4869 S  L12 (100A) L16
L45          22 S L44 AND ( ASCOMYCIN )
L46        3895 S L12 (50A) L16
L47         151 S L46 AND ( RAPAMYCIN OR ASCOMYCIN )
L48         212 S L46 AND (FK? OR CYCLOSPORINE OR RAPAMYCIN OR ASCOMYCIN OR MAC
L49         171 S L48 AND (ENHANC? OR IMPROV?)

     FILE 'EUROPATFULL' ENTERED AT 08:38:24 ON 08 JUL 2003
L50          45 S L46 AND (FK? OR CYCLOSPORINE OR RAPAMYCIN OR ASCOMYCIN OR MAC
L51         466 S FK506 OR (FK-506) OR (FK 506)

     FILE 'USPATFULL, PCTFULL, EUROPATFULL' ENTERED AT 08:58:42 ON 08 JUL 2003

     FILE 'USPATFULL, PCTFULL, EUROPATFULL, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 08:58:52 ON 08
     JUL 2003
L52        2731 FILE USPATFULL
L53        2525 FILE PCTFULL
L54         466 FILE EUROPATFULL
L55          29 FILE JAPIO
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L56        5751 S FK506 OR (FK-506) OR (FK 506)
L57        1679 FILE USPATFULL
L58        1470 FILE PCTFULL
L59         297 FILE EUROPATFULL
L60          19 FILE JAPIO
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L61        3465 S IMMUNOSUPPR? AND (MACROL? OR TRICYCL?)
L62      259064 FILE USPATFULL
L63       82917 FILE PCTFULL
L64       66437 FILE EUROPATFULL
L65       58571 FILE JAPIO
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L66      466989 S LIPOPHILIC OR HYDROPHOBIC? OR (POOR? (2A) ABSORB?) OR (WATER(
L67        3510 FILE USPATFULL
L68        3202 FILE PCTFULL
L69         615 FILE EUROPATFULL
L70          47 FILE JAPIO
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L71        7374 S L56 OR L61
L72        1286 FILE USPATFULL
L73        1409 FILE PCTFULL
L74         139 FILE EUROPATFULL
L75           0 FILE JAPIO
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L76        2834 S L66 AND L71 AND SKIN AND (TOPICAL OR EXTERNAL OR DERMAL OR EP
L77         115 FILE USPATFULL
L78         100 FILE PCTFULL
L79          13 FILE EUROPATFULL
L80           0 FILE JAPIO
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L81         228 S (L12 (100A) L16) AND L76
L82           7 FILE USPATFULL
L83           9 FILE PCTFULL
L84           0 FILE EUROPATFULL
L85           0 FILE JAPIO
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L86          16 S L77 AND L3

     FILE 'USPATFULL, PCTFULL, EUROPATFULL, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 09:15:17 ON 08
     JUL 2003
L87          30 FILE USPATFULL
L88          13 FILE PCTFULL
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L89             5 FILE EUROPATFULL
L90             0 FILE JAPIO
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L91            48 S L66 AND L24
L92            20 FILE USPATFULL
L93            12 FILE PCTFULL
L94             2 FILE EUROPATFULL
L95             0 FILE JAPIO
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L96            34 S L91 AND SKIN AND (TOPICAL OR EXTERNAL OR DERMAL OR EPIDERMAL
                  SAVE ALL L09871367A/L
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L74 ANSWER 33 OF 47 USPATFULL

SUMM The term "carrier" as used herein includes acceptable diluents, excipient, adjuvants and vehicles. Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers that may be used in the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention include but are not limited to, ion exchange compositions; alumina; aluminum stearate; lecithin; serum proteins, e.g., human serum albumin; phosphates; glycine; sorbic acid; potassium sorbate; partial glyceride mixtures of saturated vegetable fatty acids; water; salts or electrolytes, e.g., prolamine sulfate, disodium hydrogen phosphate, potassium hydrogen phosphate, **sodium chloride**, and zinc salts; colloidal silica; magnesium trisilicate; polyvinyl pyrrolidone; cellulose-based substances; e.g., sodium carboxymethylcellulose; polyethylene glycol; polyacrylates; **waxes**; polyethylene-polyoxypropylene-block polymers; and wool fat.

SUMM For **topical** applications, the pharmaceutical **compositions** may be formulated in a suitable ointment containing the active component suspended or dissolved in one or more carriers. Carriers for topical administration of the compounds of this invention include, but are not limited to, mineral oil, liquid petrolatum, white petrolatum, propylene glycol, polyoxyethylene, polyoxypropylene compound, emulsifying wax and water. Alternatively, the pharmaceutical compositions can be formulated in a suitable lotion or cream containing the active components suspended or dissolved in one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. Suitable carriers include, but are not limited to, mineral oil, sorbitan monostearate, polysorbate, cetyl esters wax, cetearyl alcohol, 2-octyldodecanol, benzyl alcohol and water.

SUMM Included within the scope of the present invention are embodiments comprising compositions which contain, in addition to a compound of the present invention as active ingredient, additional therapeutic agent active ingredients selected from the group consisting essentially of anti-inflammatory corticosteroid; bronchodilators; antiasthmatics; non-steroidal anti-inflammatories; immunosuppressants; immunostimulants; antimetabolites; antipsoriatics and antidiabetics. Specific compounds within each of these classes may be selected from those listed under the appropriate headings in Comprehensive Medicinal Chemistry, Pergamon Press, Oxford, England, pp. 970-986 (1990); and Goodman and Gilman's The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, 9th ed., Hardman, J. G. and Limbird, L. E., eds., McGraw-Hill, 1996, the disclosure of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties. Especially preferred active ingredients to be included for use in combination with the compounds of Formula (1.0.0) are anti-inflammatory compounds such as theophylline, sulfasalazine and aminosalicylates; **immunosuppressants** such as cyclosporin, **FK**-506, and rapamycin; antimetabolites such as cyclophosphamide and methotrexate; and **immunomodulators** such as the interferons.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:185321 USPATFULL
TITLE: Non-peptidyl inhibitors of VLA-4 dependent cell binding useful in treating inflammatory, autoimmune, and respiratory diseases
INVENTOR(S): Chupak, Louis S., Old Saybrook, CT, United States
Duplantier, Allen J., Ledyard, CT, United States
Milici, Anthony J., Branford, CT, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pfizer Inc, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6306887	B1	20011023

APPLICATION INFO.: US 1999-338832 19990623 (9)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Shah, Mukund J.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Patel, Sudhaker B.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Richardson, Peter C., Ginsburg, Paul H., Spear, Raymond M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

L74 ANSWER 47 OF 47 USPATFULL

SUMM Recent developments have led to agents said to be of potentially greater clinical value in the sensitization of MDR cells. These agents include analogs of CsA which do not exert an **immunosuppressive** effect, such as 11-methyl-leucine cyclosporin (11-met-leu CsA) (see Hair et al.; Twentyman et al.), or agents that may be effective at low doses, such as the **immunosuppressant FK**-506 (Epand and Epand, Anti-Cancer Drug Design 6, 189 (1991)). PCT publication WO 94/07858 refers to a novel class of MDR modifying agents with some structural similarities to the **immunosuppressants FK**-506 and rapamycin. Despite these developments, there is still a need for more effective agents which may be used to resensitize MDR cells to therapeutic or prophylactic agents or to prevent the development of multi-drug resistance.

SUMM The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention comprise any of the compounds of the present invention, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, with any pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, adjuvant or vehicle. Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, adjuvants and vehicles that may be used in the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention include, but are not limited to, ion exchangers, alumina, aluminum stearate, lecithin, serum proteins, such as human serum albumin, buffer substances such as phosphates, glycine, sorbic acid, potassium sorbate, partial glyceride mixtures of saturated vegetable fatty acids, water, salts or electrolytes, such as protamine sulfate, disodium hydrogen phosphate, potassium hydrogen phosphate, **sodium chloride**, zinc salts, colloidal silica, magnesium trisilicate, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, cellulose-based substances, polyethylene glycol, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, polyacrylates, **waxes**, polyethylene-polyoxypropylene-block polymers, polyethylene glycol and wool fat.

SUMM For **topical** applications, the pharmaceutical **compositions** may be formulated in a suitable ointment containing the active component suspended or dissolved in one or more carriers. Carriers for topical administration of the compounds of this invention include, but are not limited to, mineral oil, liquid petrolatum, white petrolatum, propylene glycol, polyoxyethylene, polyoxypropylene compound, emulsifying wax and water. Alternatively, the pharmaceutical compositions can be formulated in a suitable lotion or cream containing the active components suspended or dissolved in one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. Suitable carriers include, but are not limited to, mineral oil, sorbitan monostearate, polysorbate 60, cetyl esters wax, cetearyl alcohol, 2-octyldodecanol, benzyl alcohol and water.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	96:70462 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Amino acid derivatives with improved multi-drug resistance activity
INVENTOR(S):	Zelle, Robert E., Stow, MA, United States Harding, Matthew W., Acton, MA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Vertex Pharmaceuticals, Incorporated, Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5543423		19960806
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-377285		19950123 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-340830, filed on 16 Nov 1994		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Dodson, Shelley A.		

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Haley, Jr., James F., McDonell, Leslie A., Marks, Andrew S.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1296
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:27:33 ON 30 JUN 2003)

     FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 08:27:42 ON 30 JUN 2003

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:27:53 ON 30 JUN 2003
L1             1 S ASCOMYCIN/CN
L2             1 S 137071-32-0

     FILE 'USPATFULL, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:29:14 ON 30 JUN 2003
L3            31 FILE USPATFULL
L4            64 FILE CAPLUS
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L5            95 S L2 OR ELIDEL OR (33(6A) EPI (6A) DESOXYASCOMYCIN) OR PIMECROL
L6             5 FILE USPATFULL
L7             0 FILE CAPLUS
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L8             5 S L5 AND (SODIUM CHLORIDE)
L9             9 FILE USPATFULL
L10            0 FILE CAPLUS
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L11            9 S L5 AND (SODIUM (5A) CHLORIDE)
L12          253 FILE USPATFULL
L13          345 FILE CAPLUS
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L14          598 S ASCOMYCIN OR L1
L15           87 FILE USPATFULL
L16            0 FILE CAPLUS
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L17           87 S L14 AND (SODIUM (5A) CHLORIDE) AND (PETROLATUM OR PARAFFIN OR
L18            0 FILE USPATFULL
L19            0 FILE CAPLUS
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L20            0 S L14 (300A) (SODIUM (5A) CHLORIDE) (300A) (PETROLATUM OR PARAF
                 SAVE L09871367/L ALL
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ATFULL

SUMM U.S. Pat. No. 3,244,592 to T. Arai describes the culturing of Streptomyces hygroscopicus var. ascomyceticus to produce the antifungal "**ascomycin**", which has been shown to be the same compound as FR-900520.

DETD The carbon and nitrogen sources, though advantageously employed in combination, need not be used in their pure form, because less pure materials which contain traces of growth factors and considerable quantities of mineral nutrients, are also suitable for use. When desired, there may be added to the medium mineral salts such as sodium or calcium carbonate, sodium or potassium phosphate, **sodium** or potassium **chloride**, **sodium** or potassium iodide, magnesium salts, copper salts, cobalt salts, and the like. If necessary, especially when the culture medium foams seriously, a defoaming agent, such as liquid **paraffin**, fatty oil, plant oil, polypropylene glycol, mineral oil or silicone may be added.

DETD The whole broth (250 ml) was extracted three times with methylene chloride (3.times.250 ml). Methylene **chloride** extracts were combined, dried over **sodium** sulfate, and concentrated under vacuum to an oily residue. The residue was dissolved in methanol and subjected to high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). HPLC was carried out on Whatman Magnum 20 Partisil 10 ODS-3 Column (22.1 mm ID.times.25 cm) at room temperature and monitored at 205 nm. The column was developed at 7 ml/min with a 65 minutes linear gradient from 35% to 80% acetonitrile in 0.1% phosphoric acid. The compounds were collected during repeated injections of the above described extract. The fraction with a retention time of 57 minutes (Compound I) was pooled, adjusted to pH 4.0, evaporated to remove acetonitrile, and desalted using a C18 Sep Pak (Waters Associate) to yield 4 mg of Compound I.

IT **104987-12-4D**, FK-520, derivs.
(manuf. with Streptomyces lavendulae of)

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:109077 USPATFULL

TITLE: C-31 desmethyl FR-900520 cyclic hemiketal immunosuppressant agent

INVENTOR(S): Chen, Shieh-Shung T., Morganville, NJ, United States
White, Raymond F., Englishtown, NJ, United States
Dezeny, Georgette, Short Hills, NJ, United States
Arison, Byron H., Watchung, NJ, United States
Beattie, Thomas R., Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
Hale, Amy M., Glen Gardner, NJ, United States
Dumont, Francis, Rahway, NJ, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5273979		19931228	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-738997		19910801	(7)

DISCLAIMER DATE: 20090922
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Bond, Robert T.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Caruso, Charles M., Thies, J. Eric
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 2
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1,2
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 6 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 850
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

um mineral salts such as sodium
or calcium carbonate, sodium or potassium phosphate, **sodium** or potassium **chloride**, **sodium** or potassium iodide, magnesium salts, copper salts, cobalt salts, and the like. If necessary, especially when the culture medium foams seriously, a defoaming agent, such as liquid **paraffin**, fatty oil, plant oil, mineral oil or silicone may be added.

DETD The whole broth (100 ml) of transformation media B was extracted three times with methylene chloride (3.times.100 ml). Methylene **chloride** extracts were combined, dried over **sodium** sulfate, and concentrated under vacuum to an oily residue. The residue was dissolved in acetonitrile and subjected to high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) purification.

IT **104987-12-4**, L 683590
(demethimmunomycin manuf. from, with Actinoplanaceae)

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:18013 USPATFULL
TITLE: Immunosuppressant agent
INVENTOR(S): Inamine, Edward S., Rahway, NJ, United States
Chen, Shieh-Shung T., Morganville, NJ, United States
Arison, Byron H., Watchung, NJ, United States
Wicker, Linda S., Westfield, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5290772		19940301
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-899235		19920616 (7)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-423481, filed on 10 Oct 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1988-213025, filed on 29 Jun 1988, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted

L40 ANSWER 27 OF 36 USPATFULL

DETD

"ABIL WE 09"	5.0	g
Isopropyl myristate	5.0	g
"VOLATIL SILICONE 7158"	8.0	g
Petrolatum oil	5.0	g
"AEROSIL 200"	0.4	g
Purcellin oil, sold by Dragocco	14.0	g
Sodium chloride	0.5	g
"TRANSCUTOL"	3.0	g
Ginkgo biloba extract, sold by Beaufour	0.5	g
Caffeine	1.0	g
Escine acid, sold by Inverni	0.5	g

Sodium hydroxide. . .

AB A cosmetic slimming composition for topical application to the skin contains in combination Ginkgo biloba as an alpha-2-blocker and at least one other alpha-2-blocker. This anti-cellulitis composition is capable of checking or stopping local fat accumulation and improving the esthetic appearance of the skin.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:20355 USPATFULL

TITLE: Slimming composition based on Ginkgo biloba as an alpha-2-blocker

INVENTOR(S): Soudant, Etienne, Fresnes, France
Nadaud, Jean-Francois, Paris, France

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal, Paris, France (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5194259		19930316	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-798329		19911127	(7)

L40 ANSWER 26 OF 36 USPATFULL

DETD

1) **Isopropyl myristate** 9%
2) Light liquid **paraffin** 6%
3) White soft **paraffin** 3%
4) Silicone polyol (sold under the trade name ABIL WS08) 5%
5) Cyclomethicone (sold under the trade name Dow Corning 344) 4%
6) **Sodium chloride** 2%
7) Glycerin 5%
8) Titanium Dioxide (sold under the trade designation MT150W) 5%
9) Purified water to 100%

DETD

1) **Isopropyl myristate** 9%
2) White soft **paraffin** 3%
3) Silicone polyol (sold under the trade name ABIL WS08) 5%
4) Cyclomethicone (sold under the trade name Dow Corning 344) 4%
5) **Sodium chloride** 2%
6) Glycerin 5%
7) Titanium Dioxide (sold under the trade designation MT150W) 10%
8) Purified water to 100%

DETD

1) **Isopropyl myristate** 9%
2) Light liquid **paraffin** 6%
3) White soft **paraffin** 3%
4) Silicone polyol (sold under the trade name ABIL WS08) 5%
5) Cyclomethicone (sold under the trade name Dow Corning 344) 4%
6) **Sodium chloride** 2%
7) Glycerin 5%
8) Titanium Dioxide (sold under the trade designation MT100T) 10%
9) Purified water to 100%

AB A sunscreening composition which comprises a water-in-oil emulsion which comprises a) 0.5 to 30% by weight of titanium dioxide having a mean primary particle size of less than 100 nm, b) 5 to 20% by weight of an oil phase, c) 1 to 15% by weight of an emulsifier, and d) at least 40% by weight of an aqueous phase. The titanium dioxide may be coated with aluminium stearate. Further sunscreening agents may be included. The oil phase may be a hydrocarbon oil, a wax, a natural oil, a silicone oil or a mixture. Preferred emulsifiers are sesquioleates such as polyglyceryl-2-sesquioleate or sorbitan sesquioleate, polyethoxylated esters of derivatives of natural oils such as polyethoxylated esters of hydrogenated castor oil or silicone emulsifiers such as silicone polyols.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:82606 USPATFULL

TITLE:	Sunscreen compositions
INVENTOR(S):	Boothroyd, Stephen, Nottingham, England Galley, Edward, Newark, England Stammers, Arija M., Nottingham, England
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	The Boots Company PLC, Nottingham, England (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5250289		19931005
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1990-464609		19900111 (7)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1988-222900, filed on 22 Jul 1988, now abandoned

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 1987-17662	19870724

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

L40 ANSWER 25 OF 36 USPATFULL
DETD

Metallothioneins	1%
Cetyl dimethicone copolyol	5%
Tetraglyceryl stearate hexyl laurate	3%
Stearyl dimethicone	6%
Isopropyl myristate	6%
Mineral Oil	4%
Triglycerides C8-10	3%
Glycerine	5%
Vaseline	3%
NaCl	2%
Perfume	0.5%
Water	61.5%

AB Topical cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions are provided for the external protection of human or animal tissues from contact with heavy metals, and the composition includes a metal sequestering component capable of binding metal ions and a physiologically inert carrier suitable for topical administration. The metal sequestering component one or more metal binding peptide having a high proportion of cysteine residues, for example a metallothionein.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:102588 USPATFULL
TITLE: Cosmetic and/or pharmaceutical compositions and methods for their use
INVENTOR(S): Bombardelli, Ezio, Milan, Italy
Ponzone, Cesare, Vidigulfo, Italy
Puglisi, Pier P., Parma, Italy
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Indena SpA, Milan, Italy (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5268175		19931207
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-856287		19920324 (7)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 1992-3299	19920217

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted

L40 ANSWER 23 OF 36 USPATFULL

DETD . . . are varied. The oily phase comprises: 9.0 parts by weight of a light mineral oil; 6.0 parts by weight of **isopropyl myristate**, 3.0 parts by weight of **petrolatum**; and 2.5 parts by weight of the emulsifier of Example 1. The aqueous phase comprises: 5.0 parts by weight of glycerine, 1.0 part by weight of **sodium chloride** and 73.5 parts by weight of water.

AB There is disclosed novel silicone polyether alkyl copolymers, and a method for their preparation, for use as emulsifiers in improved stability water-in-oil emulsions.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:27437 USPATFULL

TITLE: Silicone polyether alkyl copolymer synthesis

INVENTOR(S): Raleigh, William J., Rensselaer, NY, United States
Thimineur, Raymond J., Scotia, NY, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): General Electric Company, Waterford, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5401870		19950328
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-81949		19930622 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-774444, filed on 10 Oct 1991, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: Granted

L86 ANSWER 12 OF 16 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2003 Univentio

DETD . . . prednisone, prednisolone), human
IgG antibodies, anti-Rh(D)' antibodies for Rh(Dr patients, an androgen such as danazol,
vinca alkaloids (e.g., vincristine, vinblastine), thrombopoietin and **immunosuppresants** (e.g.,
azathioprine, cyclophosphamide). Splenectomy is also indicated, for example when first line
treatments fail. The goal of treatment is typically to increase. . .
. . .
administered to, or
delivered to, the subject or to the subject's tissues by one or more suitable methods, e.g., by
an oral, **topical**, parenteral, buccal or sublingual route.
. . .
NK cells,
I
phagocytes (monocytes, macrophages), neutrophils, eosinophils, dendritic cells, fibrocytes;
anti-microbial chemicals, e.g., one or more of defensins; physical barriers - **skin**, mucosal
epithelium; or certain interleukins, chemokines, cytokines, lung or alveolar macrophage
respiratory burst activity or a lung surfactant protein such as surfactant. . .

Selgrade, editors, T Lymphocyte Subpopulationsin Immunotoxicology, John Wiley & Sons
Ltd., 1998, ISBN 0 97194-4, pagesl
[00125] "**Immunosuppressive** molecule" means molecules such as cyclosporin,
cyclohexamide, mitomycin C, adriamycin, taxol and amphotericin B. These molecules tend
0 to have toxicities toward the immune system and are directly or indirectly
immunosuppressive, e.g., they are toxic to dividing cells, they inhibit proliferation of immune
cell precursors or they can downregulate an otherwise desired. . .

[00137] Also of interest are **hydrophobic** amino acids such as mono-or di-alkyl or aryl
amino acids, cycloalkylamino acids and the like. These residues, together with R29- R34
(R31. . .
. . .
particularly for mammalian cells. Salts that are biologically toxic are optionally used
with synthetic intermediates of formula 1 compounds. When a
water-soluble composition is
desired, monovalent salts are usually used.

CLMEN. . . to help protect a subject against progression of an infection or against adverse
consequences of unwanted immune reactions (e.g., inflammation) or against
immunosuppression (from infection, chemotherapy, or as disclosed herein), without any
dosing of the compound for at least 3 months after an initial. . .
. . .
along with the unlabeled compound. The
labeled and unlabeled compound is administered by any suitable route (by, e.g., a buccal,

sublingual, parenteral, **topical** or oral route) in a detectable dose (e.g. greaterthan about 0.1 I_tg/kg, or at. least about 1 0 [ig/kg or at. . . .

The compositions are used to prepare formulations suitable for human or animal use. Suitable administration routes for formulations include oral, rectal, nasal, **topical** (including buccal and sublingual), vaginal, rectal and parenteral (including subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous, intradermal, intrathecal, intraocular and epidural). In general, aqueous and non-aqueous liquid or cream formulations are delivered by a parenteral, oral or **topical** route. In other embodiments, such as the invention intermittent dosing methods, the formula I compound(s) may be present as an aqueous or. . . a non-aqueous liquid formulation or a solid formulation suitable for 0 administration by any of the routes disclosed herein, e.g., oral, **topical**, buccal, sublingual, parenteral, inhaled aerosol or a depot such as a subcutaneous depot or an intraperitoneal or intramuscular depot. It will be. . . Marcel Dekker, ISBN 0824793870, J.T. Carstensen. Pharmaceutical Preformulation, 1998, pages 1-306, Technomic Publishing Co. ISBN 1566766907. Exemplary excipients for formulations include emulsifying **wax**, propyl gallate, citric acid, lactic acid, polysorbate 80, **sodium chloride**, isopropyl palmitate, glycerin, white **petrolatum** and other excipients disclosed herein.

[00405] Methods to make invention formulations include the step of bringing into association or contacting a formula. . . has the formula (1 6a-bromo-3p-hydroxy-5a-androstane-1 7-one)2* H20 and is described in WO 00/56757.

[00408] For infections of the eye or other **external** tissues e.g., the mouth or **skin**, the formulations are typically applied as a **topical** ointment, lotion or cream containing the formula 1 compound(s) in an amount of, for example, about 0.075 to about 20% w/w

L50 ANSWER 31 OF 45 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2003 WILA
DETDEN. . . . angolamycin derivatives having an excellent antibacterial activity having a substituted phenylacetyl group at the 4.sec.-position of the mycarose portion of **macrolide** anti.shy. biotic angolamycin, and important production inter.shy. mediates thereof. This . . . angolamycin derivatives having an excellent antibacterial activity having a substituted phenylacetyl group at the 4''-position of the mycarose portion of **macrolide** antibiotic angolamycin, and important production intermediates thereof.

Macrolide antibiotics are known to have the defect that they generally have a low blood concentration and a low ratio of. . .

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One possible cause of the low blood concentration of the **macrolide** antibiotic elucidated by these studies is that the 2'-hydroxyl group is phosphorylated by bacteria and consequently the **macrolide** antibiotic is inactivated.

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The present inventors noted that the various defects mentioned above of **macrolide** antibiotics are ascribed to the phosphorylation of the 2.min.-hydroxyl group of mycaminose and desosamine and paid particular atten.shy. tion to angolamycin which is a **macrolide** antibiotic having angolasamine which is a saccharide without a 2.min.-.shy. hydroxyl group, and have made extensive investigations in order to. . .

The present inventors noted that the various defects mentioned above of **macrolide** antibiotics are ascribed to the phosphorylation of the 2'-hydroxyl group of mycaminose and desosamine and paid particular attention to angolamycin which is a **macrolide** antibiotic having angolasamine which is a saccharide without a 2'-hydroxyl group,

and have made extensive investigations in order to create. . . Examples . . . cellulose, carboxy methyl cellulose, carboxy methylethyl cellulose, or its salt, gum arabic, polyethylene glycol, alkyl p-hydroxybenzoates, syrup, ethanol, propylene glycol, **Vaseline**, carbowax, glycerol, **sodium chloride** , sodium sulfite, sodium phosphate, citric acid and buffers. Examples . . . cellulose, carboxy methyl cellulose, carboxy methylethyl cellulose, or its salt, gum arabic, polyethylene glycol, alkyl p-hydroxybenzoates, syrup, ethanol, propylene glycol, **Vaseline**, carbowax, glycerol, **sodium chloride** , sodium sulfite, sodium phosphate, citric acid and buffers.

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

ACCESSION NUMBER: 404104 EUROPATFULL EW 199052 FS OS STA B
TITLE: Angolamycin derivatives.
Angolamycin-Derivate.
Derives d'angolamycine.
INVENTOR(S): Yoshioka, Takeo, Green Hitz 3-3102, 1959, Kamitsuchidana, Ayase-shi, Kanagawa-ken, JP;
Watanabe, Azuma, River Side Shonandai A-101, 5-9-20, Hatori, Fujisawa-shi, Kanagawa-ken, JP;
Kominato, Koichiro, 6-4-30, Minamirinkan, Yamato-shi, Kanagawa-ken, JP;
Tone, Hiroshi, 3-7-4-1003, Namiki, Kanazawa-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken, JP;
Okamoto, Rokuro, 2-18, Nananoki, Fujisawa-shi, Kanagawa-ken, JP;
Sawa, Tsutomu, 4-6-7, Ryosei, Ayase-shi, Kanagawa-ken, JP;
Takeuchi, Tomio, 5-1-11, Higashigotanda, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo, JP
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AGENT NUMBER: 7061
OTHER SOURCE: ESP1990061 EP 0404104 A2 901227
SOURCE: Wila-EPZ-1990-H52-T1
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Anmeldung in Englisch; Veroeffentlichung in Englisch
DESIGNATED STATES: R AT; R BE; R CH; R DE; R ES; R FR; R GB; R GR; R IT; R LI; R NL; R SE
PATENT INFO.PUB.TYPE: EPA2 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG
PATENT INFORMATION:

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EP 404104	A2	19901227
'OFFENLEGUNGS' DATE:		19901227
APPLICATION INFO.: EP 1990-111654		19900620
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1989-155689		19890620
JP 1989-214894		19890823

tions including foam
baths, bath salts, bath oils, after bath products, and other known bath preparations; baby **skin** and hair products; adolescent **skin** products, such as for oily **skin** or acne, and other known adolescent **skin** products; antiperspirants and deodorants; depilatories; shaving preparations including wet shaving creams, sticks, foams, dry shaving lotions, powder, after shave lotions,. . . corn, callus and chilblain and athlete's foot preparations and other known foot preparations; insect repellants; sunscreen, suntan and anti-sunburn preparations; **skin** lighteners or bleaches; face packs or masks including wax-, rubber-, vinyl-, hydrocolloid- or earth-based systems, anti-wrinkle preparations and other known. . .

SUMM . . . alkoxylates or their esters, fatty alcohols, fatty esters, glycols and preferably methyl glucose ethoxylates or propoxylates and their stearate esters, **isopropyl myristate**, lanolin or cetyl alcohols, propylene glycol, glycerol and sorbitol. Illustrative pH adjustors may include inorganic and organic acids and bases. . . preferably stearic acid, glycerol monostearate, cocoyl diethanolamide, and the preferred anionic and nonionic surfactants listed previously. Illustrative propellants may include **hydrocarbons**, fluorocarbons, ethers, carbon dioxide, nitrogen and dimethyl ether. Illustrative reducing agents may include ammonium thioglycolate and sodium thioglycolate. Illustrative thickeners may include **sodium chloride**, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose and polymers containing hydrophobe bunches including hydrophobe modified polyurethanes or other such. . .

DETD . . . hairless site, or to the back of the hand, keeping the test site consistent between comparisons, and rubbed into the **skin**. The characteristics of the composition which are evaluated include feel, rub-in, afterfeel of the treated **skin**, appearance of **skin**, along with any other noted characteristics.

DETD **Skin** substantivity: Two procedures are used to determine **skin** substantivity.

DETD 1. Dried samples of stratum corneum taken from the **skin** of neonatal rats, having an average weight of 25 mg, are placed in 60 mm petri dishes, using 4 petri. . .

DETD Formulation 1: Dry **Skin** Lotion

DETD A dry **skin** lotion, containing the concentration of ingredients listed in Formulation 1 of Table II, is prepared following the previously described general. . .

DETD Formualtion 6: Dry **Skin** Cream

DETD A dry **skin** cream, containing the concentrations of ingredients in Formulation 6 of Table II, is prepared as follows. Xanthan gum is dispersed. . .

DETD Formulation 11: All-Purpose **Skin** Conditioning Lotion

DETD An all purpose **skin** conditioning lotion, containing the concentrations of ingredients listed in Formulation 11 of Table II, is prepared following the previously described. . .

DETD **Skin** Treatment and Substantivity

DETD **Skin** Substantivity Using Radiolabelled Glycosaminoglycan

DETD In this example the **skin** substantivity is measured for various cationic polymer and glycosaminoglycan combinations, using the previously described general procedures for radioactive analysis unless. . .

DETD TABLE V . .

EXAMPLE 5: **SKIN** SUBSTANTIVITY MEASUREMENTS USING RADIOLABELLED GLYCOSAMINOGLYCAN

Test No.	Run No.	**Skin** Sample (mg)	Amount of Glycosaminoglycan (.mu.g) Provided	Bound

1	A	50	40	0.58
2	1-1	50	40	0.79
3	1-4	50. . .		

DETD The results in Table V demonstrate that substantivity of the glycosaminoglycan to **skin** is provided by various cationic polymer and glycosaminoglycan combinations, with enhanced substantivity provided, depending upon the amount of cationic polymer. . .

DETD **Skin** Substantivity Measurements Using Electron Spectroscopy

DETD In this example **skin** substantivity is determined using electron spectroscopy and the previously described general procedures unless otherwise indicated. Substantivity of glycosaminoglycan, the cationic. . .

DETD TABLE VIA

EXAMPLE 6: **SKIN** SUBSTANTIVITY MEASUREMENTS USING ELECTRON SPECTROSCOPY

Test No.	Run No.	Surface Composition (wt. %).sup.a C	O	N	C--O Carbon	N+ Nitrogen	N/N+ Ratio
1	Control. . .	80.8	18.0	0.5	21.9	0.2	2.9

.sup.a Excluding trace residues of S, P, Si and F impurities.

.sup.b Based on **skin** sample prepared under similar conditions using a 0.1 wt.% aqueous solution of Cationic Polymer I.

.sup.c Not applicable, no N+. . .

DETD . . . Table VIA demonstrate that the cationic polymer and glycosaminoglycan combinations, in contrast to the glycosaminoglycan sample, are deposited onto the **skin** as shown by increase in surface oxygen content and decrease in surface nitrogen content, characteristic of polysaccharide deposition. The decrease. . .

DETD TABLE VIB

EXAMPLE 6: **SKIN** SUBSTANTIVITY MEASUREMENTS DEPTH ANALYSIS USING ELECTRON SPECTROSCOPY

Test No.	Run No.	N/N+ Ratio at .theta..degree..sup.a 78.degree.(56.ANG.)	38.degree.(35.ANG.)	18.degree.(18.ANG.)
6	17-1	6.2	6.4	7.2
7	17-2. . .			

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A combination comprising: (1) glycosaminoglycan; and (2) cationic polymer selected from the group consisting **water-soluble** of cationic derivatives of cellulose ethers, galactomannan, homo- and copolymers of ethylenically unsaturated compounds and poly(N-acylalkyleneimines); which combination provides modification. . .

. . . the alkoxyaryl or alkoxyalkyl group from the nitrogen atom or together with R.sub.6 forms a heterocyclic ring; R.sub.h is a **hydrophobic** group containing an alkyl group having at least 8 carbon atoms; v is equal to the valence of A; y. . .

6. The combination of claim 5 wherein the cellulose ether is polyquaternium-4, polyquaternium-10 or such cellulose ethers containing **hydrophobic** groups including polyquaternium-24.

. . . The combination of claim 9 wherein the relative weight ratio of cationic polymer to glycosaminoglycan provides enhanced glycosaminoglycan substantivity to **skin** and is greater than

about 5:1.

18. A hair or **skin** care composition or combination of compositions comprising the glycosaminoglycan and cationic polymer combination of claim 1 in one or more distinct formulations containing suitable hair or **skin** care ingredients.

20. A combination comprising hyaluronan or derivative thereof and **water-soluble**, quaternary nigrogen-containing cellulose ether represented by the overall structural formula: ##STR11## wherein: R.sub.cell is the residue of an anhydroglucose repeat. . . the alkoxyaryl or alkoxyalkyl group from the nitrogen atom or together with R.sub.6 forms a heterocyclic ring; R.sub.h is a **hydrophobic** group containing an alkyl group having at least 8 carbon atoms; v is equal to the valence of A; y. . . and q are 0 and R.sub.8 is hydrogen or other terminal group; with the provisos that: (1) the extent of **hydrophobic** group substitution, HS, defined by the average moles of said **hydrophobic** groups per mole of anhydroglucose repeat unit, is greater than 0; or (2) any one of R.sub.9, R.sub.10 or R.sub.11. . .

PI US 4767463 19880830

6 ANSWER 15 OF 34 USPATFULL

AB Alkoxylated alkyl glucosides having quaternary nitrogen-containing ether substituents possess cationics utility combined with extreme mildness to **skin** and hair along with stable personal care compositions and processes.

SUMM Cationics, i.e. cationic compounds such as quaternary nitrogen-containing compounds, are useful in personal care such as in conditioning hair and **skin**. **Skin** and hair adsorb cationics due to the attraction of the positive charge on the cationic with the negatively charged **skin** or hair surface. Cationics can penetrate wet hair and interact with structural bonds within each hair fiber. Cationics can provide. . .

SUMM While providing such advantageous personal care utilities, cationics, however, are often toxic and irritating to the eye and **skin**, depending upon the particular cationic structure and concentrations. When used in higher concentrations, cationics have been known to desensitize eyes. . .

DETD . . . of properties useful in personal care. As cationics, the glucosidic compounds are substantive to keratinous material such as hair and **skin**, providing a number of cosmetic utilities representative of cationics. The glucosidic compounds also possess mildness and low toxicity as compared. . .

DETD . . . fatty alcohols, fatty esters, glycols and in particular chitosan pyrrolidone carboxylate, methyl glucose ethoxylates or propoxylates and their stearate esters, **isopropyl myristate**, lanolin or cetyl alcohols, aloe, silicones, propylene glycol, glycerol and sorbitol. Illustrative pH adjustors may include inorganic and organic acids. . . particular stearic acid, glycerol monostearate, cocoyl diethanolamide, and the particular anionic and nonionic surfactants listed previously. Illustrative propellants may include **hydrocarbons**, fluorocarbons, ethers, carbon dioxide, nitrogen and dimethyl ether. Illustrative reducing agents may include hydroquinone, ammonium thioglycolate and sodium thioglycolate. Illustrative thickeners may include **salts** and cellulosics and in particular **sodium chloride**, **water soluble** cellulose derivatives such as hydroxyethyl cellulose, and associative thickening polymers. Illustrative sunscreen and suntan agents include para amino benzoic acid. . .

DETD Processes for managing keratinous material, including hair or **skin**, by applying the personal care compositions of this invention to keratinous material may be provided using established techniques.

DETD Conditioning: The degree of conditioning is evaluated by applying the material to hair or **skin**, as noted, and evaluating for wet or dry feel, combing and appearance. Instron mechanical combing properties are determined based on. . .

DETD . . . A 3% aqueous solution of material, representing a typical use level in cosmetics, is evaluated using standard primary eye and **dermal** irritation analysis.

DETD . . . surfactants, and thereby reducing the potential for irritation by lowering the amount of surfactant needed when used. The MG10HDACl is **soluble** in **water**, ethanol, glycerin and castor oil and insoluble in mineral oil and isopropyl palmitate. The MG10HDACl is compatible with anionic surfactants. . . 0. The MG10HDACl has moderate oral toxicity, exhibiting an LD.sub.50 of 3.25 ml/kg of body weight. The MG10HDACl possesses a **dermal** irritation index of 0.17, which is classified as a nonprimary **skin** irritant. The MG10HDACl is substantive based on strong coloration of wool and hair switches by a 1% aqueous solution subjected. . .

DETD . . . ml deionized water. The methyl gluceth-10 hydroxypropylene dimethyldodecyl ammonium chloride thus obtained is a brick red, viscous liquid which is **water soluble** and as a 10% aqueous solution has a pH of 6.8. This gives 19.8 g of a dark, viscous liquid. . .

PI US 5384334 19950124

DETD

	%
Metallothioneins	1
Cetyl dimethicone copolyol	5
Tetraglyceryl stearate hexyl laurate	3
Stearyl dimethicone	6
Isopropyl myristate	6
Mineral oil	4
Triglycerides C8-10	3
Glycerine	5
Vaseline	3
NaCl	2
Perfume	0.5
Water	61.5

DETD . . . (average 25.+-.3.7) were selected for the investigation. In the initial conditions an examination was made of the microcirculation of the **skin** of the cheeks, the biomicroscopoic observation being repeated 30 days after daily application (cf. annexed Report). A placebo (product A). . .

DETD

Lead content (ppm) in the washing liquids of the **skin** of the half face treated with placebo (A) or genuine (B)

Case No.	Placebo	Genuine
1	31.7	74.8
2	34.1	90.6
3	28.7	82.9
4	31.6. . .	

DETD

Cadmium content (ppm) in the washing liquids of the **skin** of the half face treated with placebo (A) or genuine (B)

Case No.	Placebo	Genuine
1	11.7	44.8
2	14.1	50.6
3	18.7	22.9
4. . .		

DETD . . . set up an experiment with the purpose of documenting the protective activities of the compositions of the invention on the **skin** microcirulation of women exposed to city traffic during the winter period.

DETD In the starting conditions an examination was made of the microcirculation in the **skin** of the cheeks, the biomicroscopic observation being repeated thirty days following daily application. A placebo (product A) was applied to. . . by a telecamera, a computer, an optical probe and a monitor. Contact objectives D800.times.and D400.times.were selected. Prior to examination the **skin** was washed with luke warm water and dried with a cotton pad, whereafter a drop of microscopic immersion oil was. . .

DETD

Capillary density of the **skin** of the cheeks in the initial conditions and after the administrations of products A and B for 30 days

Case. . .	After (%)

DETD The results clearly indicate that the protection by compositions of the invention of **skin** areas exposed to atmospheric pollution contaminated with heavy metals allows a statistically significant improvement in the blood irrigation, expressed in. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A **topical** make-up foundation composition selected from the group consisting of water resistant gels, ointments and body lotions, said composition being for the **external** protection of human or animal tissues from contact with heavy metals and comprising (a) between about 0.01 and 10 percent. . .

PI US 5431923 19950711

L96 ANSWER 15 OF 34 USPATFULL

AB Alkoxylated alkyl glucosides having quaternary nitrogen-containing ether substituents possess cationics utility combined with extreme mildness to **skin** and hair along with stable personal care compositions and processes.

SUMM Cationics, i.e. cationic compounds such as quaternary nitrogen-containing compounds, are useful in personal care such as in conditioning hair and **skin**. **Skin** and hair adsorb cationics due to the attraction of the positive charge on the cationic with the negatively charged **skin** or hair surface. Cationics can penetrate wet hair and interact with structural bonds within each hair fiber. Cationics can provide. . .

SUMM While providing such advantageous personal care utilities, cationics, however, are often toxic and irritating to the eye and **skin**, depending upon the particular cationic structure and concentrations. When used in higher concentrations, cationics have been known to desensitize eyes. . .

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DETD . . . A 3% aqueous solution of material, representing a typical use level in cosmetics, is evaluated using standard primary eye and **dermal** irritation analysis.

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PI US 5384334 19950124

L96 ANSWER 16 OF 34 USPATFULL

AB **Topical** cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions are provided for the **external** protection of human or animal tissues from contact with heavy metals, and the composition includes a metal sequestering component capable of binding metal ions and a physiologically inert carrier suitable for **topical** administration. The metal sequestering component one or more metal binding peptide having a high proportion of cysteine residues, for example. . .

SUMM The extensive contamination of the environment by heavy metals and their ubiquitous presence in the ecosystem, mean that the **skin** and the accessible mucous membranes form the largest surface area available for heavy metals to accumulate on and subsequently be absorbed into the body. It is also known that many of the **cutaneous** allergic manifestations that have until now been attributed to detergents or other causes have now been shown to involve heavy. . .

SUMM Thus according to the present invention there is provided a **topical** cosmetic and/or pharmaceutical composition for the **external** protection of human or animal tissues from the toxic effect of contact with heavy metals, said composition comprising a metal sequestering component capable of binding metal ions and a physiologically inert carrier suitable for **topical** administration, characterised in that said metal sequestering component comprises one or more metal binding peptide having a high proportion of. . .

SUMM . . . the form of a film-forming, water-resistant mixture which may comprise for example oils, waxes, silicone oils or other similar inert **hydrophobic** carrier materials. It is of course desirable that such materials do not interact with sulfhydryl groups of the metal-binding peptide. The compositions are preferably water resistant and preferably are capable of remaining on the **skin** throughout the normal activities of the day, whilst being capable of being removed simply by washing with a detergent such. . .

SUMM . . . metals, said composition comprising a metal sequestering component capable of binding metal ions and a physiologically inert carrier suitable for **topical** administration, characterised in that said metal sequestering component comprises one or more metal binding peptide having a high proportion of. . .

SUMM In this form they may then be incorporated into preparations for application to the **skin** in formulations such as aqueous gels, cleansing milks, or simple emulsions. It will be understood that it is preferred that. . .

SUMM At the end of the day, normal washing will remove from the **skin** the residue of the formulation that has retained the heavy metals over the course of the day, preventing them from being absorbed through the **skin**. Suitable formulations can be applied to the hands or other parts of the body after prolonged use of detergents in. . .

DETD

Metallothioneins	1%
Cetyl dimethicone copolyol	5%
Tetraglyceryl stearate hexyl laurate	3%
Stearyl dimethicone	6%
Isopropyl myristate	6%

Mineral Oil	4%
Triglycerides C8-10	3%
Glycerine	5%
Vaseline	3%
NaCl	2%
Perfume	0.5%
Water	61.5%

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A method for protection against heavy metal toxicity which comprises applying to the **skin**, prior to exposure to heavy metals, a composition comprising a metallathionein and a physiologically inert carrier suitable for **topical** administration and, following exposure to heavy metals, removing said composition from the **skin**.

2. A method according to claim 1 wherein the composition is removed from the **skin** by washing it off.

PI US 5268175 19931207

13 OF 34 USPATFULL

AB . . . precursor of glycerol and of hydroxy acid, which is capable of releasing the glycerol and the hydroxy acid onto the **skin** via an enzymatic reaction, in order to moisturize and soften the **skin**. Useful especially for moisturizing and/or treating dry **skin**.

SUMM . . . invention relates to the use of a glyceryl tri(.alpha.-hydroxyacylate) in a cosmetic and/or dermatological composition for moisturizing and/or softening the **skin**, both of the face and of the body, including the scalp and around the eyes. The invention also relates to a cosmetic and/or dermatological treatment process via the **topical** route, for moisturizing and/or softening the **skin**.

SUMM **Skin** has a tendency to become dry upon exposure to air and sun; the loss of water at the **skin** surface also results in a loss of water in the stratum corneum. For this reason, it is important for the **skin** to be well moisturized and not to suffer a loss of water which withers **skin**, and thus causes its premature ageing, drying and even desquamation. Thus, in the cosmetics field, it is common to incorporate into compositions used as moisturizing agents hygroscopic substances which bring about a rehydration of the **skin** by uptake of atmospheric water and by retention of the water in the **skin**.

SUMM . . . of glycerol takes up six molecules of water. Furthermore, glycerol is not very bulky, enabling it to penetrate into the **skin**. See the paragraph on glycerine in The Principles and Practice of Modern Cosmetics by R. G. Harry, 1963, Volume II. . .

SUMM . . . acid and sodium lactate, the latter being one of the components of the NMF (Natural Moisturizing Factor) present in the **skin**; indeed, it is thought that lactic acid or the salt thereof modifies the spatial conformation of the proteins in the stratum corneum. As a result, it improves the suppleness and the elasticity of the **skin**. See the article by M. Rieger, Cosmetics & Toiletries, 1992, Vol. 107, pp. 89-90 incorporated herein by reference. Unfortunately, hydroxy. . .

SUMM . . . glyceryl tri(.alpha.-hydroxyacylate) in a cosmetic and/or dermatological composition makes it possible to obtain at least the same effects on the **skin** as those obtained with glycerol and the corresponding hydroxy acid of this glyceryl tri(.alpha.-hydroxyacylate), while at the same time allowing. . .

SUMM . . . both glycerol and of a hydroxy acid, which is capable of releasing the glycerol and the hydroxy acid onto the **skin** via an enzymatic reaction, in order to moisturize and/or soften the **skin**. The compositions also make up part of the invention.

SUMM . . . however, possible to combine therewith other active agents which are not found in the form of bioconvertible precursors on the **skin**.

SUMM . . . to the present invention and containing a glyceryl tri(.alpha.-hydroxyacylate) make it possible to combat the dehydration and drying of the **skin** and consequently to combat its ageing. The cosmetic treatment process for moisturizing and/or softening the **skin** according to the invention thus comprises applying to the **skin** a composition containing a glyceryl tri(.alpha.-hydroxyacylate). A further subject of the present invention is the use of a glyceryl tri(.alpha.-hydroxyacylate) for the preparation of cosmetic and/or dermatological compositions for treating dry **skin** and these compositions themselves. The compositions according to the invention may contain, for example, from 0.01 to 20% by weight. . .

SUMM The composition according to the invention may be provided in all the dosage forms normally used for a **topical** application and, for example, in the form of an aqueous or aqueous-alcoholic lotion, in the form of an aqueous gel,. . .

SUMM When the invention composition is an emulsion, the proportion of the

fatty (**hydrophobic**) phase may range from 5% to 80% by weight, preferably from 5% to 50% by weight but including all values. . .

SUMM . . . of the invention may also contain adjuvants which are common in the cosmetics and/or dermatological field, such as hydrophilic or **lipophilic** gelling agents, hydrophilic or **lipophilic** active agents, preserving agents, antioxidants, fragrances, fillers, screening agents and dyes. The amounts of these various adjuvants are those conventionally. . .

SUMM Examples of hydrophilic gelling agents include those indicated above as well as natural gums and clays, and, as **lipophilic** gelling agents, examples include modified clays such as bentones, fatty acid metal salts such as aluminum stearates, and **hydrophobic** silica. Hydrophilic active agents which may be used herein include proteins or protein hydrolysates, amino acids, polyols, urea, allantoin, sugars and sugar derivatives, vitamins, hydroxy acids, etc. **Lipophilic** active agents which may be used herein include retinol (vitamin A) and derivatives thereof, tocopherol (vitamin E) and derivatives thereof, essential fatty acids, ceramides, essential oils, salicylic acid and derivatives thereof, etc. UV screening agents having a **lipophilic** or hydrophilic property, titanium oxide and zinc oxide may also be used in the composition according to the invention.

DETD . . . with sodium lactate. The moisturization was measured, on the one hand, with a corneometer which measures the capacitance of the **skin** in vivo, and, on the other hand, with a dermodiag which measures the conductance of the **skin** in vivo. The two measurements complement each other to reflect the moisturization of a substance.

DETD . . . below, in which the percentages shown represent the increase in capacitance or in conductance relative to those found for naked **skin**:

DETD

Example 4: Emulsion of W/O type

Phase A:	
Polyglyceryl-4 isostearate/cetyldimethicone copolyol/hexyl laurate (Abil WE 09 from Goldschmidt)	5 g
Isopropyl myristate	5 g
Cyclomethicone	8 g
Liquid **petrolatum**	5 g
Silica (Aerosil .RTM. 200 from Degussa)	0.4 g
Purcellin oil (sold by the company Societe Stearineries Dubois)	14 g
Phase B:	
Sodium chloride	0.5 g
Preserving agent	0.3 g
Glyceryl trilactate	5 g
Demineralized water	qs 100 g

DETD A moisturizing tonic to be used for cleaning the **skin** is obtained.

DETD . . . and B to 60.degree. C. and 40.degree. C. respectively. A gel which may be used for moisturizing and cleaning the **skin** is obtained.

DETD A moisturizing gel suitable for sensitive **skins** is obtained.

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . as sole precursor of glycerol and of hydroxy acid, said composition capable of releasing glycerol and hydroxy acid onto the **skin** via an enzymatic reaction, said glyceryl tri(.alpha.-hydroxyacylates) being present in the composition in an effective amount to moisturize and/or soften the **skin**, wherein said one or more glyceryl

tri(.alpha.-hydroxyacylates) is a compound of the formula; ##STR2## where R.sub.1, R.sub.2 and R.sub.3 are. . .
8. A process for moisturizing and/or softening the **skin**, comprising applying to the **skin** an effective amount of a composition comprising one or more glyceryl tri (.alpha.-hydroxyacylates), wherein said one or more glyceryl tri. . .
10. The process for moisturizing and softening the **skin** as claimed in claim 8, comprising applying to the **skin** a composition containing glyceryl trilactate.

PI US 5560904 19961001

SUMM The single bilayered liposomes containing the encapsulated active ingredient of formula (I) or (II) can be employed directly or they can be employed in a suitable pharmaceutically acceptable carrier for topical administration. The viscosity of the liposomes can be increased by the addition of one or more suitable thickening agents such as, for example xanthan gum, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose and mixtures thereof. The aqueous component may consist of water alone or it may contain electrolytes, buffered systems and other ingredients, such as, for example, preservatives. Suitable electrolytes which can be employed include metal salts such as alkali metal and alkaline earth metal salts. The preferred metal **salts** are calcium **chloride**, **sodium chloride** and potassium **chloride**. The concentration of the electrolyte may vary from zero to 260 mM, preferably from 5 mM to 160 mM. The aqueous component is placed in a suitable vessel which can be adapted to effect homogenization by effecting great turbulence during the injection of the organic component. Homogenization of the two components can be accomplished within the vessel, or, alternatively, the aqueous and organic components may be injected separately into a mixing means which is located outside the vessel. In the latter case, the liposomes are formed in the mixing means and then transferred to another vessel for collection purpose.

DETD 75 mg of stearyl alcohol, 2 mg of cetyl alcohol, 20 mg of sorbitan monostearate and 10 mg of **isopropyl myristate** are introduced into a doublewall jacketed vessel and heated until the mixture has completely molten. This mixture is added to a separately prepared mixture of purified water, 200 mg of propylene glycol and 15 mg of polysorbate 60 having a temperature of 70.degree. to 75.degree. C. while using a homogenizer for liquids. The resulting emulsion is allowed to cool to below 25.degree. C. while continuously mixing. A solution of 20 mg of active ingredient of formula (I) or (II), 1 mg of polysorbate 80 and purified water and a solution of 2 mg of sodium sulfite anhydrous in purified water are next added to the emulsion while continuously mixing. The cream (1 g) is homogenized and filled into suitable tubes.

DETD A mixture of 2 g of active ingredient of formula (I) or (II) microfine, 20 g of phosphatidyl choline, 5 g of cholesterol and 10 g of ethyl alcohol is stirred and heated at 55.degree.-60.degree. C. until complete solution and is added to a solution of 0.2 g of methyl paraben, 0.02 g of propyl paraben, 0.15 g of disodium edetate and 0.3 g of **sodium chloride** in purified water while homogenizing.
1.5 g of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose in purified water is added ad 100 g and the mixing is continued until swelling is complete.

CLM What is claimed is:
16. A method for treating subjects suffering from **psoriasis** comprising the topical administration to said subjects of an effective antipsoriatic amount of a compound of the formula: ##STR31## a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof or a stereochemically isomeric form thereof, wherein: R, R.sup.1, R.sup.2, --A.sup.1 .dbd.A.sup.2 --A.sup.3 .dbd.A.sup.4 --, and A in formula (I) have the following meanings: --A.sup.1 .dbd.A.sup.2 --A.sup.3 .dbd.A.sup.4 -- represents a bivalent radical having the formula:
--CH.dbd.N--CH.dbd.CH-- (x);
--CH.dbd.N--CH.dbd.N-- (y); or
--CH.dbd.N--N.dbd.CH-- (z); R represents hydrogen or C.sub.1-6 alkyl; R.sup.1 represents hydrogen; C.sub.1-10 alkyl; C.sub.3-7 cycloalkyl; Ar.sup.1 ; or Ar.sup.1 --C.sub.1-6 alkyl; R.sup.2 represents hydrogen; C.sub.3-7 cycloalkyl; Ar.sup.1 ; C.sub.1-10 alkyl, C.sub.1-6 alkyl substituted with Ar.sup.1 or C.sub.3-7 cycloalkyl; hydroxy; C.sub.1-10 alkyloxy; C.sub.1-6 alkyloxy substituted with Ar.sup.1 or C.sub.3-7 cycloalkyl; C.sub.3-6 alkenyloxy optionally substituted with Ar.sup.2 ; C.sub.3-6 alkynyloxy optionally substituted with Ar.sup.2 ; or Ar.sup.1 --oxy; and A

represents a bivalent radical having the formula --CR.sup.3 .dbd.N-- (a) or --(C.dbd.X)--NR.sup.4 -- (b) wherein the carbon atom in the bivalent radical (a) and (b) is connected to --NR.sup.2 ; and wherein: R.sup.3 represents hydrogen; halo; C.sub.1-4 alkyl substituted with up to 4 halo atoms; C.sub.3-7 cycloalkyl; Ar.sup.1 ; quinolinyl; indolinyl; C.sub.1-10 alkyl; C.sub.1-6 alkyl substituted with Ar.sup.1, C.sub.3-7 cycloalkyl, quinolinyl, indolinyl, or hydroxy; C.sub.1-10 alkyloxy; C.sub.1-6 alkyloxy substituted with Ar.sup.1 or C.sub.3-7 cycloalkyl; C.sub.2-6 alkenyl optionally substituted with Ar.sup.1 ; Ar.sup.2 -oxy; C.sub.1-6 alkyloxycarbonyl; carboxyl; C.sub.1-6 alkylcarbonyl; Ar.sup.1 -carbonyl; or Ar.sup.1 --(CHOH)--; X represents O or S; and R.sup.4 represents hydrogen, C.sub.1-6 alkyl or Ar.sup.2 --C.sub.1-6 alkyl; wherein in the foregoing Ar.sup.1 represents phenyl, substituted phenyl, pyridinyl, aminopyridinyl, imidazolyl, thienyl, halothienyl, furanyl, halofuranyl or thiazolyl; and Ar.sup.2 represents phenyl or substituted phenyl; said substituted phenyl in Ar.sup.1 and Ar.sup.2 being phenyl substituted with 1, 2, or 3 substituents each independently selected from halo, hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, C.sub.1-6 alkyl, cyano, amino, mono-and di(C.sub.1-6 alkyl)amino, nitro, carboxyl, formyl, and C.sub.1-6 alkyloxycarbonyl; and wherein R, R.sup.5, R.sup.6, R.sup.7, and --A.sup.1 .dbd.A.sup.2 --A.sup.3 .dbd.A.sup.4 -- in formula (II) have the following meanings: --A.sup.1 .dbd.A.sup.2 --A.sup.3 .dbd.A.sup.4 -- represents a bivalent radical of the formula: --CH.dbd.N--CH.dbd.CH-- (x); --CH.dbd.N--CH.dbd.N-- (y); or --CH.dbd.N--N.dbd.CH-- (z); R represents hydrogen or C.sub.1-6 alkyl; R.sup.5 represents hydrogen; C.sub.1-10 alkyl; C.sub.3-7 cycloalkyl; Ar.sup.3 ; Ar.sup.4 --C.sub.1-6 alkyl; C.sub.2-6 alkyl; C.sub.2-6 alkenyl or C.sub.2-6 alkynyl; R.sup.6 represents hydrogen; C.sub.1-10 alkyl optionally substituted with Ar.sup.3, C.sub.2-6 alkenyl; C.sub.3-7 cycloalkyl, hydroxy or C.sub.1-6 alkyloxy; Ar.sup.3 ; C.sub.2-6 alkynyl; C.sub.3-7 cycloalkyl; bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-yl; 2,3-dihydro-1H-indenyl; 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalenyl; or a radical of formula OR.sup.7, R.sup.7 represents hydrogen; C.sub.2-6 alkenyl optionally substituted with Ar.sup.4 ; C.sub.2-6 alkynyl; pyrimidinyl, di(Ar.sup.4)methyl; 1-C.sub.1-4 alkyl-4-piperidinyl; or C.sub.1-10 alkyl optionally substituted with halo, hydroxy, C.sub.1-6 alkyloxy, amino, mono- and di(C.sub.1-6 alkyl)amino, trifluoromethyl, carboxyl, C.sub.1-6 alkyloxycarbonyl, Ar.sup.3, Ar.sup.4 --O--, Ar.sup.4 --S--, C.sub.3-7 cycloalkyl, 2,3-dihydro-1,4-benzodioxinyl, 1H-benzimidazolyl, C.sub.1-4 alkyl substituted 1H-benzimidazolyl, (1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl or with 2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazolyl; and R.sup.8 represents hydrogen, nitro, amino, mono- and di(C.sub.1-6 alkyl)amino, halo, C.sub.1-6 alkyl, hydroxy or C.sub.1-6 alkyloxy; wherein in the foregoing Ar.sup.3 represents phenyl, substituted phenyl, naphthalenyl, pyridinyl, aminopyridinyl, imidazolyl, triazolyl, thienyl, halothienyl, furanyl, C.sub.1-6 alkylfuranyl, halofuranyl or thiazolyl; Ar.sup.4 represents phenyl, substituted phenyl or pyridinyl, said substituted phenyl in Ar.sup.3 and Ar.sup.4 being phenyl substituted with up to 3 substituents each independently selected from halo, hydroxy, hydroxymethyl, trifluoromethyl, C.sub.1-6 alkyl, C.sub.1-6 alkyloxy, C.sub.1-6 alkyloxycarbonyl, carboxyl, formyl, (hydroxyimino)methyl, cyano, amino, mono- and di(C.sub.1-6 alkyl)amino and nitro.

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TITLE: Method of treating epithelial disorders
INVENTOR(S): Van Wauwe, Jean P. F., Beerse, Belgium
Raeymaekers, Alfons H. M., Beerse, Belgium
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Janssen Pharmaceutica N.V., Beerse, Belgium (non-U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE

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